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Old Turkic

ain. 2. To a t went back er hand: She in response. E ongeagn,

urse opposite 3. In contact he tree. 4. In against fate. against a fair f: food stored m: protection drew a check site to; facing.

n leader of the arim (b. 1936)

Absence of or [NLat. < Gk. + gala, galakt-,

nall, long-tailed, ound in the Old

Gk. Myth. The the Trojan War nia; killed by his

xual reproductive amarried, var. of

a-mas) adj. Biol. n of male and fe-Lat. agamus, ungamos, marriage;

'a-mō-) n. Asexual or parthenogenesis. Guam, on the W

an lily. [NLat. Aga-Gk. anthos, flow-

n a state of wonder pen. 2. Wide open. I. Disinterested, suristian love for othe love feast accom-

igapė, love.] a'gar-a'gar', a'garom certain marine culture media and a roducts. 2. A culture for Malay agar-agar. f various mushrooms d genera, having large peneath. 2. The dried in the genus Fomes, , a kind of fungus < t, a town in Sarmatia. odolphe). 1807-73. ist noted for his study

ocene Epoch extending 1, and SW Ontario. ous variety of chalced clouding. Z. Games. iss imitation of it. 3. A sher tipped with agar-i½ points. [ME achair. (influenced by Gk. agaates.

usu. one column wide sified advertisements. numerous plants of the rd-shaped leaves. [NLst-m. of agauos, nobled SW MA on the Connect Connect 635. Pop. 27,323.

one has existed; duratio

of life. 2. The time of life when a person becomes qualified to assume certain civil and personal rights and responsibilities; legal age: under age; of age. 3. One of the stages of life: at an awkward age. 4. The state of being old; old age: hair white with age. 5. Often Age. a. A period in the history of humanwith age. 5. Often Age. a. A period in the history of human-kind marked by a distinctive characteristic or person: the computer age. b. A period in the history of the earth, usu. shorter than an epoch: the Ice Age. 6.a. The period of history during which a person lives: a product of his age. b. A generation: ages yet unborn. 7. ages. Informal. An extended period of time: left ages ago. — v. aged, ag+ing, ag+es. — tr. 1, To cause to become old. 2. To cause to mature or ripen under controlled conditions: aging wine. — intr. 1. To beinder controlled conditions: aging wine. — intr. 1. To become old. 2. To manifest traits associated with old age. 3. To develop a certain quality of ripeness; become mature: cheese aging at room temperature. See Syns at mature. [ME < OFr. aage < VLat. *aetāticum < Lat. aetās, aetāt-, age. See alw-*.] _ag'er n.

- agf er n.
- age suff. 1. Collection; mass: sewerage. 2. Relationship; connection: parentage. 3. Condition; state: vagabondage. 4.a. An action: blockage. b. Result of an action: breakage. 5. Residence or place of: vicarage. 6. Charge or fee: cartage. [ME < OFT. < Vlat. *-dticum, abstract n. suff. < Lat. -dticum, n. and adj. suff.]</p>

and auj. suif.; ag-ed (a'f)id) adj. 1. Being of advanced age; old. 2. Charac-teristic of old age. 3. (ājd). Having reached the age of: aged three. 4. (ājd). Brought to a desired ripeness or maturity: aged cheese. 5. Geol. Approaching the base level of erosion. — n. Elderly people considered as a group. — ag'ed·ly adv. — ag'ed·ness n.

-ag'ed·ness n.

A·gee (ā'jē), James. 1909-55. Amer. writer noted csp. for his novel A Death in the Family (1958).

age group n. All the people of a particular age or range of ages. age·ing (ā'jīng) n. Chiefly British. Var. of aging.

age·ism also ag·ism (ā'jīx'ən) n. Discrimination based on age. — age'ist adj. & n.

age·less (ā'līs) adj. 1. Seeming never to grow old. 2. Existing forever; eternal. — age'less·ly adv. — age'less·ness n.

Ag·e·nals (ā'zha-nā') or Āg·e·nois (-nwā'). A historical region of SW France.

agen·cy (ā'jan-sē) n., pl. -cies. 1. The condition of being in

acion; operation. 2. The means or mode of acting; instrumentality. 3. A business or service authorized to act for othets: an employment agency. 4. An administrative division of a government or an international body. [Med.Lat. agentia < Lat. agens, agent., pr.part. of agere, to do. See Acest.] agency shop n. An establishment in which a union represents

all employees regardless of union membership but requires that nonmembers pay union dues or fees.

**gen*da (-; ien*da) n., pl. das. A list or program of things to be done or considered. [Lat., pl. of agendum, agendum. See

Usage Note: In Modern English a phrase such as item on the agenda expresses the sense of the Latin singular form agendum, and the plural form agenda is used as a singular noun to denote the set or list of such items, as in The agenda

fur the meeting k.ss not yet been sct. If a plural of agenda is tequired, the form should be agendas.

*gen-dum (a-jen/dsm) n., pl. -da (-da) also -dums. Something to be done, esp. an item on a program or list. [Lat.,

neut, gerundive of agere, to do. See ag. *.]

*gen e sis (ā-jēn i-sis) n. Absence or incomplete develop-

*gen*e*sis (ā-jēn*j-sis) n. Absence or incomplete development of an organ or body part.

*gent (ā*jant) n. 1. One that acts or has the power or authority to act. 2. One empowered to act for or represent another: an insurance agent. 3. A means by which something is done or caused; an instrument. 4. A force or substance that causes a change: a chemical agent. 5. A representative or official of a government: an FBI agent. 6. A spy. [ME < Lat. ½gms, agent., pr.part. of agere, to do. See ag.*.]

*gent-tial (ā-jēn/shəl) adj. Of, relating to, or acting as an Jent or agency.

"Sent or agency."

"Jent Orange (a' jant) n. A herbicide containing trace amounts of the toxic contaminant dioxin that was used in the Vietnam War to defoliate areas of forest. [From the orange them:

dentifying strip on drums in which it was stored.]

a gent pro vo ca teur (a zhan' pro vo 'ka cœr') n., pl.

a gents pro vo ca teurs (a zhan' pro vo 'ka cœr'). A permin employed to incite suspected persons to commit acts that will make them liable to punishment. [Fr.: agent, agent + provocateur, instigator]

provocateur, instigator.]

of consent n. Law. The age at which a person is legally of consent n. Law. sinsidered competent to give consent, as to sexual inter-

of reason n. 1. An era in which rationalism prevails, esp the period of the Enlightenment in England, France, and the United States. 2. An age at which a person is considered capable of making reasoned judgments.

30-01 (3j'old') adj. Very old or of long standing.

31-32-tum (3j'o-z'tam) n. 1. Any of various New World that of the genus Ageratum in the composite family, esp. A. (Autonianum), having showy, colorful flower heads. 2. Any

of several other plants having flower clusters similar to the

ageratum. [NLat. Agératum, genus name < Gk. agératos, age-less: a., without; see A. 1 + géras, old age; see gera-1*.]

A-ges-1-la-us II (3-jès'3-lā'3s). 444?-360? s.c. Spartan king (399?-360?) who defended Sparta during the Corinthian War (394-387).

ag gie² (āg²ē) n. Games. A playing marble. [AG(ATE) + -IE.]
ag gie² (āg²ē) n. Informal. 1. An agricultural school or college. 2. A student enrolled at such a school or college. [AG-(RICULTURAL) + -IE.]

ag · gior · na · men · to (a-jor 'na-men ' to', n., pl. - tos. The process of bringing an institution or organization up to date; mod-

ernization. [Ital. < aggiornare, to update: a-, to (< Lat. ad; see AD-) + giorno, day (< Lat. diurnus, daily; see DURNAL).]
ag-glom-er-ate (>-glom'>-rāt') tr. & intr.v. -at-ed. -at-lng.
-ates. To form or collect into a rounded mass. — adj. (->-rīt).
Gathered into a rounded mass. — n. (->-rīt). 1. A confused or jumbled mass; a heap. 2. A volcanic rock consisting of roundjumoieu mass; a neap. 2. A voicanic rock consisting of rounded and angular fragments fused together. [Lat. agglomerāre, agglomerāre, to mass together: ad-, ad- + glomerāre, to form into a ball (< glomus, ball).] - ag-glom'er-a'tive (-a-rā'tīv, -or-a-īv) adj. - ag-glom'er-a'tion (a-glom'a-rā'shən n. 1. The act or process of gathering into a mass. 2. A confused or jumbled mass.

mass. ag·glu-ti-nate (a-gloot'n-at') v. -nat-ed. -nat-ing. -nates. — tr. 1. To cause to adhere, as with glue. 2. Ling. To form (words) by combining words or words and word elements. 3. Physiol. To cause (red blood cells or bacteria) to clump together. — intr. 1. To join together into a group or mass 2. Ling. To form words by agglutination. 3. Physiol. To

2. Ling. 10 form words by agglutination. — n. See agglutination 2. [Lat. agglūtināre, agglūtināt: : 2d., ad. — glūtināre, to glue (< glūten, glue).] — ag glu tinant adj. ⊕ n. ag glu-tina-tion (z-glōtt'n-ā' shan; n. 1. The act or process of agglutinating; adhesion of distinct parts. 2. A clumped mass of material formed by agglutination. 3. Ling. The formal clump of the parts of the control of the parts.</p> mation of words from morphemes that retain their original mation of words from morphemes that retain their original forms and meanings with little change during the combination process. 4. The clumping together of red blood cells or bacteria, usu, in response to a particular antibody, ag-glu-ti-na-tive (a-gloot/n-a-tiv, -a-tiv) adj. 1. Tending toward, concerning, or characteristic of agglutination. 2. Ling. Of relating to one being a language, in which words are

Of, relating to, or being a language in which words are

formed primarily by means of agglutination.

ag•glu•ti•nin (a-gloot*n-in) n. Physiol. A substance, such as

antibody, that causes agglutination. (AGGLUTIN(ATION) +

ag-glu-tin-o-gen (åg'loo-tin'a-jan. a-gloot'n-: n. Physiol. ag-glu-tin-o-gen (ag'160-tin'a-jan, a-gloot'n-l. n. Physiol.
An antigen that stimulates the production of a particular agglutinin, such as an antibody. [Accutrs(N) + -cen.] - ag'glu-tin'o-gen'ic (âg'160-tin'a-gên'ik, a-gloot'n-l adj.
ag-grade (a-grâd') r.n. -grad-ed, -grad-ing, -grades. To fill
and raise the level of (the bed of a stream) by deposition of
sediment. -ag'gra-da'tion (âg'ra-dâ'shan) n. -ag'grada'tion-al adj.

age gran dize (sgran diz', āg'ron) tr.v. -dized, -dizeing, -dizes. 1. To increase the scope of, extend. 2. To make greater in power, influence, stature, or reputation. 3. To make appear greater; exaggerate: aggrandice an argument. [Ft. agrandir, agrandiss < OFt.: a., to (< Lat. ad-: see AD-) + grandir, to grow larger (< Lat. grandire < grandis, large.) = ag-grandize ment (a-grandide < grandis, large.) = ag-grandize ment (a-grandide-ment, diz'-) n. = ag-

ag.gra.vate (ag'ro-vat') tr.v. -vat.ed. -vat.ing. -vates. 1. To make worse or more troublesome. 2. To rouse to exasperation or anger; provoke. [Lat. aggraviāre. aggravāte: ad-, ad- + gravāre, to burden (< gravis, heavy: see gwera-1».] — ag/ gra-vat'ing-ly adv. — ag/gra-vat'tive adj. — ag/gra-va'tor

Usage Note: It is sometimes claimed that aggravate should be used only to mean "to make worse" and not "to irritate." But the latter use dates back as far as the 17th century and is accepted by 67 percent of the Usage Panel. As H.W. Fowler wrote, "the extension from aggravating a person's temper to aggravating the person himself is slight and

ag·gra·vat·ed assault (ag'ra-va'tīd) n. Law. An assault that is more serious than a common assault, esp. one performed

is more serious than a common assault, esp. one performed with an intent to commit a crime.

ag·gravation (ag/rs-va'shan) n. 1. The act of aggravating or the state of being aggravated. 2. A source of continuing, increasing irritation or trouble. 3. Exasperation.

ag·gre-gate (āg/ri-git) adj. 1. Constituting or amounting to a whole; total: aggregate sales. 2. Bot. Crowded or massed into a dense cluster. 3. Composed of a mixture of minerals separable by mechanical means. -n. 1. A total considered with reference to its constituent parts. 2. The mineral materials used in making concrete. -tr.v. (-gāt') -gat-ed. -gat-ing, -gates. 1. To gather into a mass, sum, or whole. 2. To amount to; total. -idiom. In the aggregate. Taken into account as a whole. [ME aggregat < Lat. aggregātus, p.part. of

-age aggregate



ou out oo took oo boot år care ä father pet be ŭ cut ûr urge ĩ pit ĩ pie th thin th this ir pier ŏ pot hw which ō toe about,

' (primary);
' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'sho-nër'ë)

• Diction-

ographic region, such as a colonial possession, de-tion an external government. 4. Often Territory, a. A. sion of the United States that is administered by an order of elected governor and elected legislature. b. A worganized political subdivision of Canada or Australia and the present is responsible as a research. w organized political subdivision of Canada or Aus-3. An area for which a person is responsible as a rep-mer of an agent. 6. Sports. The area of a field defended ecified team. 7. Biol. An area occupied by a single mating pair, or group and often vigorously defended mruders. 8. A sphere of action or interest; a province. Lat. territorium < terra, earth. See ters. 1. it's') n. 1. Intense, overpowering fear. See Syns at 12. One that instills intense fear. 3. The ability to instill terr. 4. Violence committed or threatened to intimi-

2. One that instills intense fear. 3. The ability to instill lear. 4. Violence committed or threatened to intimifactor, and or initiary or political purposes. 5. Information annoying or intolerable pest. [ME terrour < OFr. < Lat. terror < terrère, to frighten.]

Lism (têr'a-riz'am) n. The unlawful use or threatened force or violence to intimidate or coerce societies or ments, often for ideological or political reasons.

We therearists n. One that engages in acts of an act of

ments, often for ideological or political reasons.

rist (rer'ar-ist) n. One that engages in acts or an act of

n. — ter'ror-ist, ter'ror-is'tic adj.

rise (rer'a-riz') tr.v. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. 1. To fill or

set with terror; terrify. 2. To coerce by intimidation or

ter'ror-i-za'tion (-ar-i-zā'shan) n. — ter'ror-iz'er

atte, n., pl. -ries. 1. One of the uncut loops that form cof a fabric. 2. A pile fabric, usu. of cotton, with uncut m both sides, used for both towels and robes. [?] atte, Dame Ellen Alice or Alicia. 1847 – 1928. British known for her Shakespearean roles.

is) adj. ters er. ters est. Brief and to the point; ef-

is) adj. ters-er. ters-est. Brief and to the point; efin concise: a terse one-word answer. [Lat. tersus, p. part.
rin, to cleanse.] — terse'ly adv. — terse'ness n.
s air'shal) adj. Of, relating to, or being the third row of
eithers on the basal section of a bird's wing. — n. A
either. [Lat. tertius, third; see Tertiary + — At.].]

(tur'shan) adj. Recurring every other day or, when
ared inclusively, every third day: tertian malaria. — n.
(A tertian fever, such as vivax malaria. [Me terciane,
eiver < Lat. (febris) tertiana. (fever) of the third (day)

is A tertian tever, such as vivax maiaria. Lote terciane, eiver < Lat. (febris) tertians. (fever) of the third (day) as third. See trel-3.

1879 (tūr/shē-ēr/ē) adj. 1. Third in place, order, degree, is 2. Of, relating to, or being the short flight feathers with body on the rear edge of a bird's wing. 3. Chem. whe body on the rear edge of a bird's wing. 3. Chem. a relating to salts of acids containing three replaceable an atoms. b. Of or being an organic compound in a group, such as an amine, is bound to three nonelegrandicals. 4. Tertiary. Geol. Of, belonging to, or being a logic time of the first period of the Cenozoic Era, extrom the end of the Mesozoic Era to the Quaternary loi the Cenozoic Era and characterized by the appearimodern flora and of apes and other large mammals. Lea geologic time. — n., pl. -les. 1. A tertiary feather. The Tertiary Period or its system of deposition. Cath. Ch. A member of a religious Third Order. Third order. Third order. The Tertiary the stop of the control o

color n. A color resulting from the mixture of two

m quid (tûr'she-om kwid', ter'te-oom') n. Someat cannot be classified into either of two groups con-exhaustive; an intermediate thing or factor. [LLat.:

itims, neut. of tertius, third + quid, something.]

stims, neut. of tertius, third + quid, something.]

stims (ter-tūl/yan, -tūl/ē-an). A.D. 160? -230? Cartha
shologian who formed his own schismatic sect.

sent (tar-vāl/ant, tūr/vāl) adj. Trivalent.

sent (tar-vāl/ant, tūr/vāl), ter-ze rl-me (tēr/tsē rēl
twesse form of Italian origin consisting of tercets of 10

sllables with the middle line rhyming with the first and

ass of the following tercet. [Ital.: terza, third + rima, ter-

**Teaching English as a second language.

atla n. The unit of magnetic flux density in the In
**sal System, equal to one weber per square meter. See

**ameasurement. [After Nikola Testa.]

atla, Nikola. 1856–1943. Serbian-born physicist

**Sovered the assistiates of alternating current (1881)

will, Nikola. 1856-1943. Serbian-born physicist acovered the principles of alternating current (1831).

In An air-core transformer used as a source of highpower, as for x-ray tubes. [After Nikola Tesla.]

The Teachers of English to speakers of other languages.

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itts'ar-a) n., pl. tes-ser-ae (tes'a-re'). One of the Gk., neut. of tesseres, var. of tessares, four. See

at (tes 'a-rakt') n. The four-dimensional equivalent (Gk. tessera, neut. pl. of tesseres, four; see TESSERA ray of light; see ACTINO -.]

1-18 (tes 'i-toor' a) n. Mus. The prevailing range of a

vocal or instrumental part, within which most of the tones lie. [Ital. < Lat. textūra, web, structure. See TEXTURE.] test¹ (tēst) n. 1. A procedure for critical evaluation; a means of determining the presence, quality, or truth of something; a trial. 2. A series of questions, problems, or physical responses designed to determine knowledge, intelligence, or ability. 3. A basis for evaluation or judgment. 4. Chem. a. A physical or chemical change by which a substance may be detected or its properties ascertained. b. A reagent used to cause or promote such a change. C. A positive result obtained. 5. A cupel. — v. properties ascertained. b. A reagent used to cause or promote such a change. c. A positive result obtained. 5. A cupel. — v. test-ed. test-lng. tests. — tr. 1. To subject to a test; try. 2.a. To determine the presence or properties of (a substance). b. To assay (metal) in a cupel. — intr. 1. To undergo a test. 2. To administer a test. 3. To achieve a score or rating on tests. 4. To exhibit a given characteristic when subjected to a test. [ME, cupel < OFr., pot < Lat. testû, testum.] — test'a-bil'1+ty n. — test'a-bil edj. test² (test) n. A hard external covering, as that of certain amoebas, dinoflagellates, and sea urchins. [Lat. testa, shell.]

Test. abbr. Bible. Testament. tes-ta (tes'1) n., pl. -tae (-tê'). The often thick or hard outer coat of a seed. [Lat., shell.]

tes-ta-cean (te-sta'shan) n. Any of various rhizopods of the order Testacea, characterized by the presence of a shell. [<

tes-ta-cean (tē-stā'shən) n. Any of various rhizopods of the order Testacea, characterized by the presence of a shell. [< Nlat. Testācea, order name < Lat., neut. pl. of testāceus, covered with a shell < testa, shell.] — tes-ta'cean adj. tes-ta-ceous (tē-stā'shəs) adj. 1. Biol. a. Having a hard shell or shell-like outer covering. b. Composed of a shell or shell-like material. 2. Color. Having the reddish-brown or brownish-yellow hue of bricks. [< Lat. testāceus < testa, shell!

tes-ta-cy (tes/to-se) n. Law. The condition of being testate.
tes-ta-ment (tes/to-ment) n. 1. Something that serves as tangible proof. 2. A statement of belief; a credo. 3. Law. A gible proof. Z. A statement of belief; a credo. 3. Law. A written document providing for the disposition of a person's property after death; a will. 4. Testament. Bible. Either of the two main divisions of the Christian Bible. 5. Archaic. A covenant between human beings and God. [ME, a will < Lat. testâmentum < testâri, to make a will < testis, witness. See trei--] — tes'ta-men'tar-y (-mēn'tə-rē, -mēn'trē) adj. tes'tate. (tes'tāt') adj. Law. Having made a legally valid will before death. IME < Lat. testâtus. D.part. of testâri. to make

tes*tate (tés'tāt') adj. Law. Having made a legally valid will before death. [ME < Lat. testātus, p.part. of testārī, to make one's will. See TESTAMENT.]
tes*ta*tor (tēs'tā'tar, tē-stā'tar) n. Law. One who has made a legally valid will before death. [ME testatour < AN < Lat. testātor < testārī, to make one's will. See TESTAMENT.]
tes*ta*trix (tē-stā'triks) n.. pl. -tri*ese (trī-sēz'). Law. A woman who has made a legally valid will before death. [Lat., fem. of testātor. testator. See TESTATOR.]
test case n. Law. A legal action whose outcome is likely to set a precedent or test the constitutionality of a statute.

test case n. Late. A legal action whose outcome is many to see a precedent or test the constitutionality of a statute. test*cross (test*kros*, -kros*) Genet. n. A cross between an individual exhibiting the dominant phenotype of a trait and an individual that is homozygous recessive for that trait in order to determine the genotype of the dominant individual.

test'cross' test'cross' v. -drive (test'driv') tr.v. -drove (-drov'), -driv-en (-driv'an),

-test'cross' v. test-drive (test' driv') tr.v. -drove (-dröv'); -driv-en (-drīv'an), -drīv-ing, -drīves. To drive (a motor vehicle) to evaluate it. test-er¹ (teś/tar) n. One that tests: a battery tester. tes-ter² (teś/tar) n. One that tests: a battery tester. tes-ter² (teś/tar) n. See teston 2. [Alteration of reston.] [ME < Med.Lat. testrum < LLat. test. skull < Lat., shell.] tes-ti-(e) (teś/ta-la) n. See teston 2. [Alteration of reston.] [ME testic (teś/ta-la) n. A testis, esp. within a scrotum. [ME testic (teś/ta-la) n. A testis, esp. within a scrotum. [ME testic u-lar (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-lar (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (teś-stik/y-lar) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (tes-tic-tic) adj. 1. Having the shape of a testicle: ovoid. 2. Bot. Having two oblong tubes, as some orchids. 3. Testicular.

tes-ti-fy (teś/to-fi²) v. -fled, -fy-ing, -fles. — intr. 1. To make a declaration of truth or fact under oath; submit testimony. 2. To express or declare a strong belief, esp. to make a declaration of faith. 3. To make a statement based on personal knowledge in support of an asserted fact; bear witness. 4. To serve as evidence. — tr. 1. To declare publicly; make known. 2. To state or affirm under oath. 3. To bear witness to; provide evidence for. (ME testifien < Lat. testificārī : testis, witness; se trel-* + -ficārī, -fy.] — tes'ti-fl-ca/tion (-fi-kār-shan) n. — tes'ti-fl'er n.

tes-ti-mo-nl-al (teś-to-mo/ne-sl) n. 1. A statement in support of a narticular truth form or delain 2. A witness of the statement in support of a narticular truth form or delain 2. A witness or the statement in support of a narticular

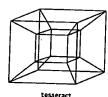
shan) n.—tes-ti-fi'er n.
tes-ti-mo-ni-al (tēs'tə-mō'nē-əl) n. 1. A statement in support of a particular truth, fact, or claim. 2. A written affirmation of another's character or worth; a personal recommendation. 3. Something given in appreciation of a person's service or achievement; a tribute. — adj. Relating to or constituting a testimony or testimonial: testimonial statements. [ME < OFr., of evidence < LLat. testimōnialis < Lat. testimōnium, testimony. See restmoor.]
tes-ti-mo-ny (tēs'tə-mō'nē) n., pl.—nles. 1.a. A declaration by a witness under oath, as that given before a court. b. All such declarations, spoken or written, offered in a legal case or deliberative hearing. 2. Evidence in support of a fact or an assertion; proof. 3. A public declaration regarding a religious experience. 4.a. The stone tablets inscribed with the Law of

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terror testimony



terrapin Diamondback terrapin



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Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in dictionary (dík shaněr č)

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